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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: *dNB.G7* SPECIAL EFFECT IMAGE GENERATING APPARATUS

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dwo.a!> SPECIAL EFFECT IMAGE GENERATING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5   1.   Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a special

effect image generating apparatus for processing an image

to generate a special effect.

10   2.   Description of the Related Art

Processing original data for an image to give

it a unique visual effect is a common practice in

preparing television broadcast images and various other

various. The types of image processing include

15   "posterization" and "solarization" for reducing the

number of gradients of the image data, "mosaic"

processing for dividing an image to blocks of uniform

densities, "mono" processing for making an image

monochrome, "contrast" processing for adjusting the

20   luminance difference of an image, and other various types

of processing.

The special effect image generating apparatus

of the related art performs the above variety of

processing on an image as selected in an image conversion

25   processing circuit. When doing this, it generates a mask

pattern from a mask pattern generator to mask regions of the image not to be processed and used this mask pattern so as to process only predetermined regions of the image.

In the above special effect image generating

5   apparatus of the related art, since predetermined positions of the image input to the apparatus were masked regardless of the state of the input image, when for example performing mosaic processing, the operator had to control the mask conditions to deal with any movement of

10   the portions of the image to be masked accompanying movement of the input image. This adjusting operation required a lot of work.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15   An object of the present invention is to provide a special effect image generating apparatus capable of processing an input image based on luminance information and color information with a high accuracy while suitably handling even movement of the image and without imposing

20   any burden on an operator in an adjusting operation so as to generate a special effect giving visually unique luminance and color effects.

To attain the above object, according to the present invention, there is provided a special effect image

25   generation apparatus for processing an image to generate

a special effect, comprising an image conversion means

for performing predetermined image conversion on the

image; an extraction condition setting means for

extracting from the above image an image satisfying a

5   plurality of extraction conditions among luminance

extraction conditions based on a luminance signal and/or

chroma extraction conditions based on at least a color

signal; a key signal output means for outputting a key

signal for setting extraction conditions for the image

10   based on the luminance extraction conditions and/or the

chroma extraction conditions; and a mixer circuit for

processing the image to convert the image to a special

effect image based on a signal of the image, an output

signal of the image conversion means, and the key signal.

15   Preferably, the special effect image generation

apparatus further comprises a mask pattern generation

means for outputting a mask pattern for masking a region

not to be processed in the image, and

the key signal output means outputs a key signal to set

20   the extraction conditions for the image based on the mask

pattern in addition to the luminance extraction

conditions and/or chroma extraction conditions.

Alternately, the special effect image generation

apparatus further comprises an image conversion setting

25   and processing means for selecting and setting a type of

image conversion to be performed on the image and making

the image conversion means perform the selected and set

image conversion on the image; and the selection and

setting of the type of image conversion in the image

5   conversion setting and processing means and the setting

of the luminance extraction conditions and/or chroma

extraction conditions are freely and independently

performed.

More preferably, the special effect image generation

10 apparatus further comprises a mask pattern generation

means for outputting a mask pattern to mask a region not

to be processed in the image; the key signal output means

outputs a key signal for setting the extraction

conditions for the image based on the mask pattern in

15 addition to the luminance extraction conditions and/or

chroma extraction conditions; and the setting and

adjustment of the mask pattern generated by the mask

pattern generation means, the selection and setting of

the type of image conversion in the image conversion

20 setting and processing means, and the setting of the

luminance extraction conditions and/or chroma extraction

conditions are freely and independently performed.

Alternatively, the special effect image generation

apparatus further comprises a wave-filtering and shaping

25 means for filtering and shaping the output signal of the

extraction condition setting means.

Preferably, the image conversion means reduces the number of gradients of data of the image.

Alternatively, the image conversion means divides the image into blocks of uniform density.

Preferably, the chroma extraction conditions are extraction conditions based on a luminance signal and color difference signal of the image.

Alternatively, the chroma extraction conditions are decided for a two-dimensional region of a color difference value defined by a color difference signal of blue and luminance and a color difference signal of red and luminance of the image.

More preferably, the chroma extraction conditions are decided for a three-dimensional region of a color difference value and a luminance value defined by a color difference of a two-dimensional region of the color difference signal and a luminance value at a predetermined position in the two-dimensional region.

Preferably, the extraction condition setting means extracts an image based on an NAM output of the luminance extraction conditions and/or the chroma extraction conditions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become clearer from the following description of the preferred embodiments given with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

5   Fig. 1 is a block diagram of the configuration of a key portion of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the overall configuration of an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 3A to 3D are views for explaining preparation

10 of a key signal corresponding to the luminance of an input image of an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 4A and 4B are views for explaining preparation of a key signal corresponding to regions having a reference luminance or more or a reference luminance or

15 less in the input image of an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5A to 5C are views for explaining preparation of a key signal corresponding to a predetermined range of a luminance region of the input image of an embodiment of

20 the present invention; and

Figs. 6A and 6B are views for explaining preparation of a key signal corresponding to a color signal of an input image of an embodiment of the present invention.

25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Below, preferred embodiments of the present
invention will be explained with reference to Figs. 1 to
6.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the configuration of
5   a key portion of the present embodiment, Fig. 2 is a
block diagram of the overall configuration of the present
embodiment, Figs. 3A to 3D are views for explaining
preparation of a key signal corresponding to luminance of
an input image of the present embodiment, Figs. 4A and 4B
10   are views for explaining preparation of a key signal
corresponding to regions having a reference luminance or
more or a reference luminance or less in the input image
of the present embodiment, Figs. 5A to 5C are views for
explaining preparation of a key signal corresponding to a
15   predetermined range of a luminance region of the input
image of the present embodiment, and Figs. 6A and 6B are
views for explaining preparation of a key signal
corresponding to a color signal of an input image of the
present embodiment.

20   In the present embodiment, as shown in Fig. 2, a
control panel 20 is provided to enable an operator to
input a variety of operation signals, a system CPU 21 for
controlling the overall operation is connected to the
control panel 20, and a pre video modification unit 23 is
25   connected to the system CPU 21. The pre video

modification unit 23 comprises, as shown in Fig. 1, an

image conversion processing circuit 1 for performing

"posterization" for reducing the number of gradients of

luminance data of an image, "solarization" for reducing

5   the number of gradients on color data of the image,

"mono" processing for making the image monochrome,

"contrast" processing for adjusting luminance differences

of the image, etc., a luminance and chroma condition

setting circuit 7 for extracting an image satisfying

10   luminance extraction conditions set in the image and

chroma extraction conditions, and a mask pattern

generator 14 for outputting a mask pattern for masking a

region not to be processed in the image.

Also, the system CPU 21 is connected to an address

15   generator 22 which outputs a corresponding address at the

time of enlargement and/or reduction, movement, and page

turning of the image. The address generator 22 is

connected to a transformation unit 24 for performing the

above enlargement and/or reduction. An input terminal of

20   the transformation unit 24 is connected to an output

terminal of the above pre video modification unit 23.

Furthermore, the transformation unit 24 is provided with

a mapping memory used in the enlargement and/or reduction

and an anti-alias filter for removing jags generated at

25   oblique lines in the image along with the enlargement

and/or reduction.

Similarly, the system CPU 21 is connected to a post video modification unit 25. An input terminal of the post modification unit 25 is connected to an output terminal

5   of the above transformation unit 24. The post video modification unit 25 has the functions of adding to an output signal of the transformation unit 24 a tail shaped moving locus or a star shaped moving locus at the time of moving an image and adding a background to an image

10   according to a selecting operation by the operator.

The key portion of the pre video modification unit 32 of the present embodiment is configured as shown in Fig. 1 and comprises an image conversion processing circuit 1 for performing "posterization" for reducing the

15   number of gradients on luminance data of an image, "solarization" for reducing the number of gradients on color data of the image, "mosaic" processing for dividing an image to blocks of uniform density, "mono" processing for making the image monochrome, "contrast" processing

20   for adjusting luminance differences of the image, etc., a delay circuit 3 for delaying an input image signal, and a key signal generator 15 for outputting a key signal for processing the input image connected in parallel to an input terminal "ti". An output terminal of the image

25   conversion processing circuit 1 is connected to the delay

circuit 2, an output terminal of the delay circuit 2 is
connected to a first input terminal of a mixer circuit 5,
an output terminal of the delay circuit 3 is connected to
a second input terminal of the mixer circuit 5, and an

5   output terminal of the key signal generator 15 is
connected to a third input terminal of the mixer circuit
5 via a switch 13 and a delay circuit 6. The mixer
circuit 5 has a function of preparing a special effect
image and outputting a corresponding special effect image

10   signal based on an output signal of the delay circuit 2,
an output signal of the delay circuit 3, and an output
signal of the delay circuit 6.

The above key signal generator 15 is provided with a
luminance and chroma condition setting circuit 7 for

15   extracting and outputting an image portion corresponding
to luminance and chroma conditions set by the operator
based on the luminance and colors of the image from the
input image. The input terminal ti of the image signal is
connected to an input terminal of the luminance and

20   chroma condition setting circuit 7. The luminance and
chroma condition setting circuit 7 comprises a plurality
of lumi-key setting circuits 16a to 16m set with
extraction luminance conditions based on the luminance of
the image and a plurality of chroma key setting circuits

25   18a to 18n set with extraction chroma conditions based on

the luminance and colors connected in parallel to the input terminal "ti". The lumi-key setting circuits 16a to 16m are respectively connected to inversion circuits 17a to 17m, while the chroma key setting circuits 18a to 18n

5   are respectively connected to inversion circuits 19a to 19n. When the levels of the input signals overlap, the output terminals of the inversion circuits 17a to 17m and 19a to 19n are connected to a NAM circuit 9 for selecting a signal of the higher level and outputting the same. An

10   output terminal 9 of the NAM circuit 9 becomes an output terminal of the luminance and chroma condition setting circuit 7.

In the key signal generator 15, the output terminal of the luminance and chroma condition setting circuit 7

15   is connected to a wave-filtering and shaping circuit 8 for two-dimensional low pass filtering and signal shaping. The output terminal of the wave-filtering and shaping circuit 8 is connected to the inversion circuit 10 via a switch 11. Furthermore, an output terminal of

20   the inversion circuit 10 is connected to a mask processing circuit 12, while the mask processing circuit 12 is connected to a mask pattern generator 14 for outputting a desired mask pattern signal by operation by the operator. The mask processing circuit 12 has a

25   function of masking an output signal from the luminance

and chroma condition setting circuit 7 to be processed in

the wave-filtering and shaping circuit 8 by a mask

pattern signal from the mask pattern generator 14. An

output terminal of the mask processing circuit 12 is

5   connected to a delay circuit 6 via a switch 13, while an

output terminal of the delay circuit 6 is connected to

the third input terminal of the mixer circuit 5.

The operation of the present embodiment configured

in this way will be explained next. The operator inputs

10   from the control panel 20 the instruction operation

signal necessary for the processing of the image. The

instruction operation signal includes an image conversion

instruction for selecting image conversion processing of

"posterization" for reducing the number of gradients in

15   luminance data of an image of the image conversion

processing circuit 1 of the pre video modification unit

23, "solarization" for reducing the number of gradients

in color data of the image, "mosaic" processing for

dividing an image into blocks of uniformed density,

20   "mono" processing for making the image monochrome,

"contrast" processing for adjusting luminance differences

of the image, etc. Further, the instruction operation

signal includes a luminance and chroma condition

instruction of the luminance and chroma condition setting

25   circuit 7 and a mask instruction for instructing a shape

and position of a mask pattern to be generated by the

mask pattern generator 14. Furthermore, the instruction

operation signal input from the control panel 20

includes, if required, an image transformation

5   instruction for enlarging, reducing, moving, and rotating

a designated portion of an image by selection by the

operator.

Here, the luminance and chroma condition instruction

of the luminance and chroma condition setting circuit 7

10   entered by the operator will be explained. First, the

setting of a lumi-key for deciding the extraction

luminance conditions based on the luminance of the image

will be explained. The extraction luminance conditions

are set based on the luminance of the image in this case

15   by the operator operating a level setting device provided

on the control panel 20 and having a display panel

displaying a luminance range (0 to 10) of the image.

Figure 3A is a view of the relationship between a

luminance level L of the input image signal of the image

20   and time "t", wherein a key signal Fk3 shown in Fig. 3D

is output as a key signal for extracting from the input

image signal an image having a luminance level of a

predetermined level L4 or more set in advance. In this

case, as shown in Fig. 4A, an output level signal "Out"

25   is found by multiplying an amplification constant "gain"

with a difference of a luminance level signal "in" of the
input image and an upper limit reference value "clip". A
key signal Fk3 as shown in Fig. 3D can be obtained by a
limiter circuit making the output level signal "Out" zero

5   when "Out"<0 and making "Out" 1.0 when "Out">1.0.

Also, a key signal Fk1 shown in Fig. 3B is output as
a key signal for extracting from the input image signal
an image having a luminance level of a predetermined
level L1 or less set in advance. In this case, as shown

10   in Fig. 4B, an output level signal "Out is found by
multiplying an amplification constant "gain" with a
difference of a luminance level signal "in" of the input
image and a lower limit reference value "min". A key
signal Fk1 as shown in Fig. 3B can be obtained by a

15   limiter circuit making the output level signal "Out" 0
when "Out"<0 and making "Out" 1.0 when "Out">1.0.

As a key signal for extracting from the input image
signal an image of a luminance level of a predetermined
level range (L2<L<L3) set in advance, a key signal Fk2

20   shown in Fig. 3C is output. In this case, a central value
"center" of the upper limit value L3 (clip) and the lower
limit value L2 (min) is obtained as shown in Fig. 5A. An
absolute value "ABS" of the difference of the luminance
level signal "in" of the input image and "center" is

25   calculated as shown in Fig. 5B. Furthermore, as shown in

Fig. 5C, the absolute value "ABS" of the difference of the luminance level signal "in" of the input image and "center" is subtracted from the "clip", and the output level signal "Out" is calculated by multiplying the

5 subtracted value with the amplification constant "gain". A key signal Fk2 as shown in Fig. 3C can be obtained by the limiter circuit which makes the output level signal "Out" 0 when "Out"<0 and makes "Out" 1.0 when "Out">1.0.

Next, the setting of a chroma key for deciding the

10 extraction chroma conditions based on colors or both luminance and colors of the image will be explained. When the control panel 20 is provided with a two-dimensional chroma key setting device for two-dimensionally setting a color signal region of an extracted signal on a two-axis

15 plane comprised of a U-axis of the chromaticity signal (B-Y) and a V-axis of the chromaticity signal (R-Y) by an input of boundary angles from a reference chromaticity signal axis, the chroma key for deciding the extraction chroma conditions based on the colors or both luminance

20 and colors of the image is set by an operator operating the two-dimensional chroma key setting device. When the control panel 20 is provided with a three-dimensional chroma key setting device for three-dimensionally setting a color signal region of the extracted signal on a two-

25 axis plane comprised of a U-axis of the chromaticity

signal (B-Y) and a V-axis of the chromaticity signal (R-Y) by an input of boundary angles from a reference chromaticity signal axis and furthermore the luminance Y of the color signal is also in accordance with a set

5   distance from the reference position, the key is set by an operator operating the three-dimensional chroma key setting device.

When setting a color signal region of the extracted image from the two-dimensional chroma key setting device,

10   by entering boundary angles θ1 and θ2 to the two-dimensional chroma key setting device, a boundary angle signal from the U-axis of the chromaticity signal (B-Y) is input on the two-axis plane comprised of the U-axis of the chromaticity signal (B-Y) and the V-axis of the

15   chromaticity signal (R-Y) as shown in Fig. 6A and a color signal region 26 of the extracted image is selected two-dimensionally as shown in the shaded portion in Fig. 6A. The logic value of the chroma key signal becomes "1" in the color signal region 26, while becomes "0" in other

20   regions. Also, when setting a color signal region of the extracted image from the three-dimensional chroma key setting device, by entering boundary angles in the same way as in the two-dimensional chroma key setting device and furthermore inputting the luminance Y of a color

25   signal in accordance with the set distance from the

reference position, a color signal region 27 of, for

example, a sphere having a radius of "r" from a central

point "P", is selected on the three-dimensional

coordinates including the luminance Y as shown in Fig.

5   6B. The logic value of the chroma key signal becomes "1"

in the color signal region 27 and becomes "0" in regions

other than that.

Similarly, lumi-key signals output from the

plurality of lumi-key setting circuits 16a to 16m set

10   with extraction luminance conditions based on the

luminance of the image and chroma key signals output from

the plurality of chroma key setting circuits 18a to 18n

set with extraction chroma conditions based on colors or

both luminance and colors of the image are respectively

15   input to the NAM circuit 9 via the inversion circuits 17a

to 17m and 19a to 19n. When extraction conditions

overlapping with the input signals are set by the NAM

circuit 9, the one having the higher level is selected

and output. An output signal of the luminance and chroma

20   condition setting circuit 7 is input to the wave-

filtering and shaping circuit 8 for two-dimensional low

pass filtering and signal shaping, and then input to the

mask processing circuit 12 via the switch 11, which is

normally switched to the terminal "t3" side when used.

25   The mask processing circuit 12 is receives by input by

the operator a mask pattern signal from the mask pattern

generator 14 for outputting a desired mask pattern

signal. When the mask pattern signal is input, the output

signal of the luminance and chroma condition setting

5   circuit 7 processed in the wave-filtering and shaping

circuit 8 is masked by the mask pattern signal. An output

signal from the mask processing circuit 12 is input to

the delay circuit 6 via the switch 13, which is normally

switched to the terminal "t1" side when used.

10   On the other hand, for example, when image

conversion processing of "posterization" for reducing the

number of gradients of luminance data of the image and

"solarization" for reducing the number of gradients of

color data of the image are selected in the image

15 conversion processing circuit 1 of the pre video

modification unit 23 by an image conversion instruction

in the instruction operation signal input from the

control panel 20 by the operator, an image signal

obtained by "posterization" and "solarization" of an

20 input image signal from the input terminal "ti" is input

to the delay circuit 2. At the same time, the input image

signal from the input terminal "ti" is input to the delay

circuit 3. Then, a delay of the output signal of the mask

processing circuit 12 is adjusted in the delay circuit 6,

25 a delay of the output signal of the image conversion

processing circuit 1 is adjusted in the delay circuit 2, and a delay of the input image signal is adjusted in the delay circuit 3. In the state where phases of the above match, the output signal of the image conversion

5   processing circuit 1 is input to the first input terminal of the mixer circuit 5, the input image signal is input to the second terminal of the mixer circuit 5, and the output signal of the mask processing signal 12 is input to the third input terminal of the mixer circuit 5.

10   The mixer circuit 5 designates a key signal output from the key signal generator 15 as "K", multiplies "K" with a difference signal of a conversion image signal "A" obtained by image conversion of the input image signal of the input terminal "ti" in the image conversion

15   processing circuit 1 and an image signal "B" which is the input image signal after passing through the delay circuit 3. Then, the image signal "B" is added to the calculated value. As a result, the mixer circuit 5 outputs a video signal "Out" ((A-B)• K+B). As shown in

20   Fig. 2, the video signal is input to the transformation unit 24 from the pre video modification unit 23, however, when an image conversion instruction for reducing and moving a designated portion in the image to be processed is included in the instruction operation signal input

25   from the control panel by the operator, an address signal

for reduction and movement is supplied to the transformation unit 24 from the address generator 22 by an instruction signal from the system CPU 21. The transformation unit 24 performs processing for reduction

5   and movement of the designated portion in the image. When jags etc. are generated at oblique line portions in the image, the jags are removed by the anti-alias filter. The processed image signal is then input to the post video modification unit 25.

10   In this case, when addition of a tail shaped moving locus or a star shaped moving locus or addition of background at the time of moving an image is selected for the output signal of the transformation unit 24 by a selecting operation by the operator, a tail shaped moving

15   locus or a star shaped moving locus or a background is added in the post video modification unit 25. The special effect image finally obtained by the image processing is output from the post video modification unit 25.

As explained above, according to the present

20   embodiment, image conversion processing of "posterization" and "solarization" for reducing the number of gradients of the image data, "mosaic" processing for dividing the image to blocks of uniform density, "mono" processing for making the image

25   monochrome, or "contrast" processing for adjusting the

luminance differences of the image is selected in the
image conversion processing circuit 1 by a selection
operation by the operator. Extraction luminance
conditions based on the luminance of the image and
5   extraction chroma conditions based on the colors or both
luminance and colors of the image are set. A shape and
position of the mask pattern generated from the mask
pattern generator 14 are selected in the luminance and
chroma condition setting circuit 7. Then, the mixer
10   circuit 5 processes a selected part of the image.

For a video signal, the transformation unit 24
performs various processing such as reduction and
movement and removes the jags generated along with the
processing. The post video modification unit 25 adds a
15   tail shaped moving locus or a star shaped moving locus or
adds a background to the image in accordance with need.
Therefore, it is possible to give a visually unique
effect in terms of luminance and colors to an image by an
easy operation. Also, according to the present
20   embodiment, even if the image moves, the image portion
extracted by the set luminance and chroma conditions
automatically moves in accordance with the movement of
the image. Therefore, it is possible to prevent changes
generated in the visual effects of the special effect
25   image. Furthermore, it is possible to process only part

of a plurality of image parts having the same luminance
and chroma conditions, for example, only one of two face
images on a display screen, by easily adjusting the mask
pattern from the mask pattern generator 14 to obtain a

5   mask having a minimum area extending over a wide range.

Furthermore, it is possible to swiftly track
movement and changes of the mask portion caused by
movement of the image over a wide area with a high
accuracy. Further, since the boundary region of the

10   output signal from the luminance and chroma condition
setting circuit 7 is broadened by the wave-filtering and
shaping circuit 8 and the mask pattern from the mask
pattern generator 14 is adjusted at a high accuracy, a
portion desired to be processed can be completely covered

15   when processing. For example, by broadening the boundary,
it is possible to prevent incomplete mosaic processing,
for example, leaving part of the face as it is when
trying to give a mosaic effect to completely cover the
face. By keeping the area of the mask portion to a

20   minimum, it becomes possible to easily prepare a special
effect image giving a clear and visually impressive
effect excelling in luminance and color to a required
region.

As explained above, the special effect image

25   generation apparatus of the present embodiment comprises

an image conversion means for performing predetermined

image conversion on the image; an extraction condition

setting means for extracting from the above image an

image satisfying a plurality of extraction conditions

5   among luminance extraction conditions based on a

luminance signal and/or chroma extraction conditions

based on at least a color signal; a key signal output

means for outputting a key signal for setting extraction

conditions for the image based on the luminance

10   extraction conditions and/or the chroma extraction

conditions; and a mixer circuit for processing the image

to convert the image to a special effect image based on a

signal of the image, an output signal of the image

conversion means, and the key signal.

15   More specifically, it further comprises a mask

pattern generation means for outputting a mask pattern

for masking a region not to be processed in the image and

an image conversion setting and processing means for

selecting and setting a type of image conversion to be

20   performed on the image and making the image conversion

means perform the selected and set image conversion on

the image.

        According to the above embodiment, the image

conversion setting and processing means selects and sets

25   a type of image conversion to be performed on the image

and performs the image conversion to the selected and set
image, the extraction condition setting means sets
luminance extraction conditions based on a luminance
signal and chroma extraction conditions based on the

5   luminance signal and color signals for the image, the
region not to be processed in the image is masked by the
mask pattern output from the mask pattern generation
means, and a key signal of a portion to be extracted in
the image which satisfies the predetermined luminance and

10 chroma extraction conditions is output. Then, based the
image signal, the output signal of the image conversion
and setting processing means, and the key signal, the
mixer circuit processes the image for the selected image
conversion and extraction of image parts based on the

15 predetermined luminance and chroma extraction conditions.
Due to this, a predetermined image part in the image is
extracted by distinctive luminance and chroma conditions
and is converted to a special effect image.

As a result, it is possible to give a special effect

20 to a predetermined part in an image and easily generate a
high quality special effect image having a distinctive
visual effect in luminance and colors can be easily
generated. Furthermore, since the portion extracted from
the image based on the predetermined luminance and chroma

25 extraction conditions moves following movement of the

image, changes of visual effects of an image caused by movement of the image can be prevented.

In the special effect image generation apparatus of the present embodiment, the selection and setting of the
5 type of image conversion in the image conversion setting and processing means, the setting of the luminance extraction conditions and/or chroma extraction conditions, and the setting and adjustment of a mask pattern generated by the mask pattern generation means
10 can be freely and independently performed by the operator in accordance with the special effect image desired. As a result, the operator can accurately generate a special effect image of the desired high quality, and it becomes possible to suitably handle movement of the image by an
15 easy operation of adjustment of the mask pattern.

Further, the special effect image generation apparatus of the present embodiment may be provided with a wave-filtering shaping means for filtering and shaping the output signal of the extraction condition setting
20 means so as to broaden the luminance and chroma extraction region. Therefore, a high quality special effect image wherein boundary lines are smoothly set can be generated.

While the invention has been described with
25 reference to specific embodiment chosen for purpose of

illustration, it should be apparent that numerous

modification could be made thereto by those skilled in

the art without departing from the basic concept and

scope of the invention.

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